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# ABSTRACT

A liquid crystal display device is formed by arranging a plurality of scanning lines  $3_1, 3_2, \dots$  to which scanning signals are successively applied and a plurality of signal lines  $4_1, 4_2, \dots$  to which data signals are successively applied to intersect at right angles. Mounted in the vicinity of each of the intersections of the scanning lines  $3_1, 3_2, \dots$  and signal lines  $4_1, 4_2, \dots$  are a TFT 5 electrically connected to both of the lines, and a pixel electrode 6 connected to the TFT 5. A common electrode is placed to face the pixel electrode 6 with liquid crystals 2 therebetween. One of electrodes of a pixel capacitance formed by the pixel electrode 6 is connected to a common line 9 for supplying a common signal to the common electrode 7. A dummy scanning line  $3_0$  for forming a capacitance is arranged outside of the scanning line  $3_1$  located at the outermost position on a scanning start side of scanning signal. In this structure, since an equal parasitic capacitance is generated in the pixels irrespectively of their positions, it is possible to eliminate defects, such as deterioration of display quality due to an appearance of a bright line in particular pixels.